• Nassau County experienced an increase in the infant mortality rate for all races from 2006-08 to 2009-11, but remained below the Florida rate from 2011-13 to 2014-16.
• White infant mortality rates are consistently lower than non-White rates in Nassau County. In 2014-16, Nassau’s white population had an infant mortality rate of 4.2 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 14.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in the non-White population.
• Over the past decade, the percent of births in Nassau County with low birth weight remained lower than Florida for all races.
• Non-white births are more likely to have low birth weight in both Nassau County and Florida.
• The percent of births with low birth weight among Nassau County’s non-white population is statistically significantly higher than the white population. In Nassau County, 18.3% of non-white births were low birth weight in 2014-2016 compared to 7.1% of white births.
CHIP Findings: Health Disparities (continued)

Infant Mortality Rate by County
State Rate: 6 deaths per 1000 live births (2018)

Additional 2018 birth outcome statistics:

- There were an additional 134 fetal deaths, or stillborns, in 2018, a rate of 7.2 fetal deaths per 1000 live births.
- Black babies died at 3.5 times the rate of white babies. The black infant mortality rate was 15.6 deaths per 1000 live births, compared to a white infant mortality rate of 4.3 deaths per 1000 live births. The rate for other races (9.5 deaths) was similarly higher.
- Almost 13 percent of births were premature, while 10 percent were low birth weight.
CHIP Findings: Health Disparities
(continued)

The leading causes of death in 2018 were:

- Other perinatal conditions, including placenta complications, premature rupture of membranes, bacterial sepsis
- Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths (SUIDs), which were largely sleep-related
- Prematurity/Low Birth Weight

![2018 Infant Causes of Death Chart]

- Injuries: 3%
- Other Causes: 4%
- Prematurity/LBW: 20%
- SUIDs: 21%
- Congenital Anomalies: 18%
- Other Perinatal Conditions: 31%
CHIP Findings: Substance Use

- Community Themes & Strengths:
  - Lack of substance abuse services
  - Substance abuse/mental health is a concern shared across all demographic groups
- Forces of Change Assessment:
  - Increased substance use-related deaths
  - Limited substance abuse services
  - Opiate abuse/drug overdoses
- Prioritization of Strategic Issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Influence/Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Healthy Places</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Disparities</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Support</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHIP Findings: Substance Use
(continued)

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rate from Birth Defects Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases per 10,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>211.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>220.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>107.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infants less than 28 days old who were exposed to opioid prescription or illicit drugs during the mother’s pregnancy. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome was added to the List of Reportable Diseases/Conditions on June 4, 2014 making it a public health issue requiring on-going surveillance. Data were supplied by the Florida Birth Defects Registry.
CHIP Alignment

• Strategic Health Issue: Health Disparities
  • Goal: To reduce the incidence of black preterm birth and low weight rates by 5% by December 31, 2021 by supporting and partnering with the Nassau Infant Mortality Taskforce (Best Babies Zone)

• Strategic Health Issue: Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse
  • Goal: To Create a Trauma-Informed Community
Best Babies Zone is “a place-based, multi-sector, community-driven, initiative to reduce racial inequities in infant mortality.”
Substance Exposed Newborns

Five Stages of Prevention:

• Pre-Pregnancy:
  • Actively aligned with ACEs subcommittee of the Nassau Behavioral Health Consortium, as increased ACEs increases individual risk of substance abuse. The committee is working towards education and trauma-informed communities

• Prenatal Screening:

• Infant Screening:

• Newborn & Infant Services:

• Ongoing services through adolescence
Substance Exposed Newborns

Five Stages of Prevention:

• **Infant Screening:**
  • Working to establish a local protocol for a Safe Plan of Care with DCF, Baptist Nassau, OB providers, home visitation staff
  • Completing Initial Intakes at Baptist Nassau for Coordinated Intake and Referral system for home visitation services

• **Newborn & Infant Services:**
  • Completed through home visitation programs, relationship with Head Start

• **Ongoing services through adolescence**
Alignment with Behavioral Health Consortium

ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences) subcommittee:
• Overall goal-to create a trauma-informed community
• Promoting the documentary Resilience: The Biology of Stress and the Science of Hope
• Compiling a toolkit for viewers, including educational material and action steps
Partnerships

- Baptist Nassau
- Department of Children & Family
- Family Support Services
- Northeast Florida Healthy Start Coalition
- Florida Department of Health WIC and Clinical Services
- Community leaders
• Next meeting is Tuesday, February 11th at 10 am
• FDOH Nectarine Clinic: 1620 Nectarine Street, Fernandina Beach, 32034
• Call-in option is available
• Please email Valerie.EldridgeBratsch@FLHealth.gov
Meeting Style

• Interactive
• Values community and agency input in developing strategies
• Open meeting
• Aimed at meeting community needs
Community Needs

- Community leader participation
- Community input
- Linkages to interested individuals or agencies
- Promotion of documentary screening events, focus groups, etc.